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on more than academic theories, whether of planetary interference in the world's affairs or of modern scientific analysis,—the theory of "humours" he more than once ridiculed. In place of Garzoni's abstractions stand Jaques' living figures; "the infant, mewling and puking in his nurse's arms" and "the whining schoolboy . . . creeping like snail, Unwillingly to school," are both drawn from life and have only enough of unreason and contradictoriness about them to justify by a far stretch their association respectively with "the inconstant moon" and Mercury, whose special metal, the astrological chemists of the Middle Ages decided, was the variable quicksilver. No planet but Venus could, of course, possibly regulate the Lover, "sighing like a furnace," but the Soldier should have been, according to orthodox tradition, governed in his jealousy of honor by Mars, the iron planet, "an enemy to alle thyngis"\* except soldiers. Again, the Sun, the fourth influence according to Garzoni's list, should have been the fifth in Jaques', for Sol was conceived as the fullest in energy-giving power, "the worthiest planete"\* of them all, whose metal, gold, is the one most sought after during man's maturity and also the one which might satirically be thought of as the object of the Justice's activities. In these two types evidently common sense far more than tradition determined selection, for if Jaques had been faithful to convention he would have reversed the places of his soldier and his man of law,—an inconceivable change if criticized by a standard based on probability or suitability of profession to age.

Another departure from convention is apparent in the realistic picture of the shrunken, hollow look of the "lean and slipper'd pantaloon," whose type is not at all that of the "frosty but kindly" age which might have been ruled by Jupiter, "the planete wele-willing to alle thingis . . . plentiful and plesyng,"\* whose bright metal was tin. On the other hand the concluding misery, Decrepitude, suggests vividly the baleful ascendance of Saturn, the leaden star, "evel-willid and ful of

sekeness,"\* who rises over and sets upon the "last scene of all."

The greater fitness of the medieval association of planet and temperament in youth and extreme age than in middle life might be made the basis of deductions that would lead far into the psychological habit which determines such classifications. The attention of the theorists who first attempted to bring order into the study of man's life was evidently caught by the more striking moments of the human career, just as the poets of nature earliest sang the brilliancies of spring; with the growth of rational observation and analysis the dead level of maturity was more closely studied, as well as the duller seasons of the year. But I have no wish here to push such suggestions, for my main object is only to call attention once more, by means of an as yet unnoted example, to Shakespeare's power of vivifying an old conception through bringing into it his own fresh and true analysis.

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#### BRIEF MENTION

Beatris, that pearl of medieval Dutch poetry, for many years very difficult of access, has at length appeared in a new and worthy dress as No. III of the Publications of the Philological Society (*Beatris, a Middle Dutch Legend*, edited by A. J. Barnouw, Oxford University Press, 1914). The editor, who is Lecturer in English in the University of Leyden, has on the whole acquitted himself admirably of his task. The text is meant to serve—somewhat like *Der arme Heinrich* in the case of Middle High German—as an introduction to the study of Middle Dutch, and hence sets out with a Grammar of Middle Dutch (pp. 1-46), which gives an outline of the Phonology and Accidence but no Syntax. While not taking the place of Franck's *Mittelniederländische Grammatik*, this summary will be found entirely adequate for the purpose it is meant to subserve. Its examples are all taken from the text of *Beatris*. The effort at condensation that is in evidence everywhere has perhaps not altogether made for clearness. Unscientific nomenclature also crops out here and there. Thus the monophthongization of *ai* and *au* is styled "smoothing" (§ 23) and the same *ē* and *ō* that resulted from this process are referred to

\* *Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 26.

as "the originally long *ē* and *ō*" (§ 7). The text is virtually a reproduction of the manuscript. While the Notes cover barely four pages, they furnish all necessary information not contained in the Glossary. In keeping with the auspices under which the volume appears, the Glossary emphasizes the correspondences between Middle Dutch and Old English, passing by the German material even where no English cognates exist, a narrowness of point of view that both in Glossary and Notes leads to the neglect of illuminating parallels. The Glossary does duty also as an accurate and complete index to the Grammar. That the editor has kept well abreast of current bibliography is shown, among other things, by his mention, in terms of high praise, of the version of an American scholar, Harold de Wolf Fuller (1909).

Dr. Henry Marion Hall has published a revised edition of his *Idylls of Fishermen*, a monograph which was first printed in 1912, and reviewed in this journal in January, 1913. About three-fourths of the book has been rewritten, and its most serious faults have been corrected. It still contains a number of minor inaccuracies, but in spite of these it may now be heartily commended to all students of the pastoral. It gives a good account of the "fisher idyll", from its rise in ancient Greece to its decline in eighteenth-century England. One little slip should be corrected here, because it concerns the history of the literary species. On p. 74 it is implied that an 'ecloga nautica' of Franciscus Modius is an imitation of Grotius' *Myrtilus*. But Modius' poem is the earlier of the two. It was printed in his collected works, "Wirtzeburgi, 1583", when Grotius was only three years old.

W. P. M.

Volume III of the *Diccionario de chilenismos y de otras voces y locuciones viciosas*, por Manuel Antonio Román (Santiago de Chile, Imp. de San José, 1913, 8vo., 621 pp.) treats the letters G-M, and is no less interesting and valuable than the two previous volumes. This dictionary is not merely lexicographical; it is replete with information on Spanish syntax and phonetics, as illustrated by the treatment of such subjects as the gerundive, verbs in *-iar*, the pronoun-article *lo*, the local pronunciation and use of the letters *g*, *h*, *l*, *m*, etc. The number of American words continues as large as in the two preceding volumes; for example, *Jersey*, *Jockey*, *jol* (hall), *jury*, *lause* (louse), *leader*, *lunch*, *gásfiter*, *gásfitería*,

*michicumán* (midshipman), *moni*. The illustrative material includes citations from Chilean popular poetry, and from the standard treatises on other Spanish-American dialects. It may be noted in passing that the verbal suffix *le*, as in *ándale*, is not "exclusivamente chileno"; the usage is common in Mexico. The interest of the *Diccionario de chilenismos* is not confined, however, to American Spanish, since the author has included numerous citations from the various periods of Castilian literature. The book is especially valuable for the language of Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The Copyright of the *Dictionary of German and English, English and German* by Max Bellows (New York, Holt, 1912) includes, among others, these 'strictly original points': 1. The distinguishing of masculine, feminine and neuter genders by different types. 2. The arrangement of both the German-English and English-German divisions concurrently on the same page. The second of these features undoubtedly possesses some merit. As to the first, it seems more than doubtful whether differentiation by means of typography carries any advantage, other than the saving of space, over against the affixing of the forms of the definite article.

In the case of any German-English and English-German dictionary the question presents itself whether the book is intended primarily for an English or German public. If one may judge from the care with which Bellows indicates the pronunciation of English words, while of German words not even the accent is given (*Bagage*, *Bagatelle*, *Bajonett*, *Bakterien*), the answer in the present instance cannot remain doubtful. Whatever may be the merits of the work as an aid to the study of English by Germans, for the English-speaking student of German it cannot with respect to general utility bear comparison with the school dictionaries of Breul or James. Furthermore, it is somewhat disconcerting to encounter, under the head of General Rules (p. 24), such German as "In beiläufigen Sätzen, 'Shall' in der zweiten und dritten Person, nicht nur die Zukunft sondern auch den Wunsch der sprechenden Person anzeigt," and "Der Schüler welcher das Englische am besten sprechen wird (or spricht), den Preis bekommen soll," and "Unsere Meinung lässt uns glauben dass. . . ." It is perhaps only fair to add that, both as to author and original publisher, the book is a product of the English market.